Amusements To-day.

Castus Prince Methusien. SP M. Maveely's Theatre Pop. SP M. Madhon Square | heater The Rajah 196 P. M. Spencer's Palace Stanic Hatt-Veriety 2 and S.P. M. Windows Theater Eth Actions, S.P. S.

The Telegraphers' Strike.

Whatever may be the result of the gigan tic telegraphers' strike that was begun at noon of yesterday in this city and elsewhere, the proceeding was as orderly, systematic, and quiet as the preparations for it had been, and the Brotherhood of Telegraphers gave an illustration of their continental power at once interesting to philosophers and instructive to corporations. As in military history the train bands of the middle ages were superseded by the colossal armies of modern times, so in industrial history the petty local strikes of other days have given way before continental combinations like those of the railroad strikers of 1877 and the telegraph strikers of yesterday. These things are significant to those who know how to look into them; and their significance will neither be increased by the success nor diminished by the failure of the strikers of to-day.

But we shall here give but the features of vesterday's news, not its philosophy. The reporters tell how the strike was begun here and over the country. At the appointed hour, 12 o'clock, Washington time, the signal was given by some one who blew a shrill whistle that was heard all through the operators' quarters at the top the Western Union building Broadway; at once nearly all hundreds of instruments which have clicked there night and day for years ceased to click; the telegraphers shut off the keys of the instruments at which they had been working; over four-lifths of the 473 operators, men and women, left their desks, put on their hats, marched out of their quarters, and as they went down stairs gave a cheer that seemed to shake the building. The strike was an accomplished fact, and the strikers took the cars for another part of the city, where they held a secret conference.

Almost simultaneous with the strike here was that in the other cities and offices throughout the country. We hear of it from Boston, Philadelphia, and Washington; from Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis; from Baltimore and other Southern places, from San Francisco, and, in short, from everywhere. At 10 o'clock of last night the Brotherhood reported that 7,000 men and 1,000 women were out altogether.

There has been no disturbance of any kind anywhere; the strikers here, at least, appear to be in excellent temper; and the committee of seven announce their readiness for an adjustment as soon as the companies offer terms that are acceptable.

The business of the Western Union here was not wholly stopped by the strike. Those of the operators who remained at their instruments were sourced to unusual activity; It was reported that between fifty and seven ty-five additional operators were recruited in the course of the afternoon; and when the 153 branch offices of the city were closed, so that the operators in them could be put upon duty in the main building, word was sent to the newspapers that the company an abundance of hands to work the instruments that were needed. Yet, in order to avoid legal trouble hereafter, the Western Union issued this notice All messages taken for transmission shall have written or stamped on the face of the same, over the signature of the sender, the words: 'Accepted, subject to mailing or other delay.'" There is more necessity for watchfulness over the companies' business in this crisis since the decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court of this State in January last, in the mandamus suit against the railroads. growing out of the freight handlers' strike referred to elsewhere in to-day's Sun.

Before taking the decisive step yesterday, the Brotherhood's committee sent a final appeal to President ECKERT, complaining of his refusal to negotiate with them. They say that as he made no response to their petition of last Monday, they send this last appeal for the redress of their grievances but no notice was taken of the appeal, for the reason that the company will not recognize the Brotherhood in any way. In another official statement of the Brotherhood sent out yesterday their grievances are fully set forth. They give figures to show that "systematic reductions have been forced upon them at different times, year after year, by the Western Union Company," until a "sliding scale was adopted which had the peculiarity of sliding but one way," and reduced the average pay in the United States for the various classes of operators to from \$10 to \$13 a week: increase of but fifteen per cent. They say that as the profits of the company have risen the wages of the operators have fallen. They complain of excessive hours of labor, and that they are required to perform Sunday service without extra compensation, and put forth various other grievances. In to all these letters and appeals, the Western Union has merely made the announcement that grievances will be considered only when presented by individuals on their own account to the committee appointed by the company.

At midnight we hear from the Brotherhood headquarters that the operators stand firm for the strike, and at the same time we hear from the Western Union's offices that the instruments are running with a full supply of operators. We presume that neither of these boastful statements is perfectly accurate; but we do not think this will be a long strike.

The eigarmakers' lockout in this city has thrown out of work a force of men greater than all the telegraph strikers in the whole country, a force not less than ten thousand strong.

Let Him Enjoy Himself!

We are pleased to be assured by the protestations of our various esteemed Republican contemporaries that the proposed trip of President ARTHUR to the Yellowstone region will add nothing to the expense of the military exploring party with which he goes as

According to these statements Gen. SHERI-DAN determined several months ago to take the trip for so-called military purposes, just as he did last year, when the fun was gorgeous, and the additional cost imposed by the presence of the President will be so small as to be insignificant. Indeed, as we hear, Gen. ARTHUR says he intends to insist that the Government shall not be put to any expense by reason of his acceptance of the invitation

This is right. The impropriety of any other course is manifest. We hope the President will find pleasure and recuperation in his journey and in the fishing. We have seen enough of the great West to be sure that there is a good deal more worth seeing there,

and there is not a statesman in the country who could not learn something by visiting the Yellowstone at his own expense.

Let the last Republican President have a

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good time this summer. Hay should always be made while the sun shines. The Republican party must go.

The Doubt in Hovey's Case. The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amend

ed in 1882, provides as follows: "An appeal to the Supreme Court from a judgment conviction, or other determination from which an app can be taken, stays the execution of the judgment of determination, upon filing with the notice of appeal certificate of the Judge who presided at the trial, or of a Judge of the Supreme Court, that in his opinion there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment should stand but not otherwise, except that when the judgment is a leath, the appeal stays execution, of course, until th

determination of the appeal." A few days ago a motion was made for new trial in the case of EDWARD HOVEY, now under conviction and sentence of death for the crime of murder in the first degree. The judgment of conviction against the prisoner has already been reviewed by the Genera Term of the Supreme Court and by the Court of Appeals, and the correctness of the proceedings has been affirmed by both of those tribunals. The motion just made for a new trial, however, presents different questions from those raised on the appeal from the udgment; and the counsel for the prisoner contend that the appeal which has been taken from the order denying the present motion, operates as a stay just as much as the former appeal operated as a stay of proceedings un

ler the judgment. The change in the law last year, so as to grant to defendants in all capital cases a stay of proceedings as a matter of right pending a review of the trial in the appellate courts met with general public approval. We doubt, however, whether the Legislature intended to secure this right to a defendant under such circumstances as have now arisen in Hovey's case. It will be observed that section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure applies only to appeals "from a judgment of conviction, or other determination from which an appeal can be taken:" and Mr. JOHN VINCENT, the Assistant District Attorney, has advised the Sheriff that the law permits no appeal from the order made by Mr. Justice Donohue denying the prisoner's motion for a new trial.

A good deal may be said in favor of this view, but it is not in our opinion so clearly correct as to justify the execution of the death sentence before the question has been judicially determined. The courts must decide sooner or later whether an appeal from an order denying a prisoner's application for a new trial in a capital case, after the judgment has been affirmed, operates as a stay of proceedings; and the question ought to be passed upon before any one has been executed while such an appeal is pending in his behalf. If it should turn out that he was entitled to have his appeal act as a stay, he would have been put to death without warrant of law, and, indeed, in defiance of law.

In Hovey's case, then, the Governor should grant a respite until after the Court of Appeals meets in October. It has been suggested that the General Term of the Supreme Court in this department might assemble at once to dispose of the question, as two of the Judges are residents of this city. But even if they should decide against the prisoner, the execution of the sentence ought to be deferred until the opinion of the Court of Ap peals can be obtained upon the point. The punishment even of a murderer should be postponed until the right to hang him is indisputable.

The Channel Tunnel Project.

The joint committee appointed by the two Houses of Parliament to investigate the expediency of authorizing a tunnel under the Straits of Dover has, by a vote of 6 to 4, submitted an adverse report. The fact, however, that no reasons were given for the decision indicates that the majority was not wholly made up of uncompromising opponents of the project, but included some persons hostile to the monopoly of submarine traffle which it is believed the present advocates the tunnel intend to secure for the Southeastern Railway. In order to comprehend the actual position of this curious controversy, it may be well to recall some of the phases through which it has passed since the scheme of tunnelling the British Channel was first seriously mooted.

For a long time the proposed tunnel was looked upon by capitalists as purely chimerical, although the feasibility of the project was affirmed by several distinguished engineers in France and England. At last the so-called Channel Tunnel Company was organized, and its most influential promoter. Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, procured an act of Parliament by which his own or any other British corporation was authorized to make preliminary borings with a view of determining the practicability of the scheme. But Lord RICHARD GROS-VENOR's company, which had proposed to begin excavations at St. Margaret's Bay and now they demand a general and to tunnel through the white chalk formation, proved unable to raise the necessary funds, and was supposed to be defunct until recently, when the successful experiments of a rival corporation caused a resuscitation of its claims. The geological explorations were made by the Southeastern Railway, which has constructed two miles of experimental gallery, and has conclusively demonstrated that a tunnel can be opened, and that it should be excavated through the gray chaik, a stratum of which is believed to run from one side of the Channel to the other.

No sooner, however, was the feasibility of the undertaking proved than a great outery arose on the part of other railway corpora tions, and especially the London, Chatham and Dover Company, on the ground that the Southeastern directors intended to monopolize the submarine traffic. It is true that the experimental gallery begins at a point near Folkestone and near the line of the Southeastern Railway. The choice of locality is defended by averring that the proper place to test the gray chalk was where i cropped out above the sea level. Moreover. in the agreement by which the Southeastern turned over its tunnel property to the Submarine Continental Railway Company it is stipulated that the latter corporation shall secode to any arrangement which may be mposed by the British Government or conperted with other companies with a view of making the tunnel in the broadest sense an

nternational highway. It is unquestionably due to the South eastern Railway Company that the question agitated in England during the last year has not been, "Can a tunnel be made?" or "How shall it be made?" but, "Will the nationa safety permit of its construction?" No sooner, however, was it shown that a tun nel was practicable, and that it should be cut, not through the porous white chalk, but through the gray chalk, which is impervious to water, than a multitude of commercial interests became secretly or openly arrayed against the capitalists who had advanced the money needed for the preliminary explorations. While, therefore, much of the excitement aroused in England by the apprehension of submarine invasion, and by misgivings touching the power of the na-

tion to defend a hole in the ground, is undoubtedly genuine, much also of the opposition encountered by the Southeastern Railway in the effort to reap some profit from its costly investigations proceeds from in terested motives. Thus, of the six members of the joint committee who reported, the other day, adversely to the tunnel project some would refuse to authorize any tunnel whatever, while others look askance on the privileges supposed to be conferred on particular commercial interests by the bill now before Parliament. It was just because a ma jority of the committee could not be induced to proscribe the tunnel unconditionally that no reasons were assigned for the decision reached in the report. We may reasonably infer that England has by no means heard the last of the Channel tunnel, and that wher the Southeastern Railway has taken meas ures to satisfy rival corporations the opposition to the scheme will be materially lessened

Domestic Dynamite. Bishop Knupson of the Mormon Church exploded dynamite under a bed which contained two of the Mrs. Knupsons. While the result fell short of fulfilling the Bishop's expectations, his effort was more successful than any effort yet made by those other champions of home rule, the Irish revolutionists, in the course of their dynamite campaign in Eugland. The ladies, though not annihilated, were severely injured, and th furniture of the room was destroyed.

The brief despatch conveying the information of this event deals with it somewhat as though it were an every-day happening; as though it had long been customary for dignitaries of the Mormon Church to thin out their wives occasionally by exploding dynamite under the bests of those deemed redundant; and as though the details of such occurrences, beyond these having to do with mere results, were so well understood by the pub lie that to repeat them would be waste of valuable space. There is, however, in the Gentile regions a large mass of intelligent readers who know nothing of the uses of dynamite in the economy of the household; and to such persons the methods of the Mormon bishop will seem sufficiently novel to warrant the publication of the details, the next time a latter day saint summons the aid of this powerful explosive in an effort to reduce his domestic responsibilities. While it may be held that almost anything which tends to discourage polygamy is not without justification, there will be in many minds a feeling of opposition to the dynamite scheme, because it seems to be antagonistic to the principle of the survival of the fittest. Beyond this, it is an historical fact that no movement for reform within the party-or within any other body composed of many individuals has ever resulted in satisfactor; reformation. The Republican party has been promising these many years to institute an effective reform within itself, yet everybody long ago abandoned the hope that it would ever accomplish anything in that direction. Hence it is unreasonable to expect that the institution of polygamy will succumb to such fitful and discriminating attacks from within as that made by Bishop KNUDSON.

In view of these considerations, it is impos sible to look with approbation upon the scheme which has recommended itself to this ingenious dignitary of the Mormon Church; and if the disposition to lynch him, which the despatch casually imputes to the irreligious part of the community in which he resides, should become irresistible, there would be no need for lamenting his irregular taking off on the ground that It strikes a blow at a great reform inovement.

The Prospect in New Hampshire.

The Republican souphble at Concord bids fair to be disastrous to the future of that party in New Hampshire. The bitter attacks which have been made upon some of the candidates will not be easily forgiven or forgotten by their friends. The adherents of TAPPAN and BRIGGS cherish no amiable feelings toward the adherents of some of the rival candidates. The attempted revival of PATTERSON is in itself a scandal which must hurt the party with men who have any respect for truth and honesty. The friends of ROLLINS feel that their man has been hardly treated in being forced out of the contest. The friends of CHANDLER are growing savage over the unpleasant things which have been said about him lately by some of his old opponents and some of his

present competitors. The party is split into factions, which will not disappear with the election of some unknown and neutral statesman, if, in the pres ent condition of Republican politics in New Hampshire, neutrality is possible. The party, moreover, is revealed to itself and to its opponents as weak and discordant, with no great public objects left to live for, quarrelling miserably over office, and causing the State an inexcusable expense.

The wounds that have been inflicted in the clash between the ambitions of the leaders will not heal in a day. They cannot heal in time for the party to go into the Presidential campaign in even telerably good condition. The Republicans will go into that campaign dispirited and divided. The Democrats, encouraged by their knowledge of the weakness of their opponents, will be united and hopeful. The State is always close. The causes which produced in other States the crushing Republican defeats of last fall would of themselves make it difficult or impossible for the Republicans to carry New Hampshire next year.

There seems to be a good chance for the New Hampshire Democrats to carry the

The Republican party must go!

That high-toned Republican journal, the Denver Tribune, avers that if Mr. TILDEN had been inaugurated after his ejection in 1876, the Hon, HENRY WATTERSON would certainly have been sent to the court of St. James's to conduct the diplomatic relations of the United States. Very well, why should not Mr. WATTERSON be an ambassador if he desires it? But we do no believe that he ever desired it. The lazy, useless life of more show and speech-making which belongs to every Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary that we send abroad, would hardly suit the active, restless, original, and vital disposition of the renowned Kentucky journalist. Besides the story of the Denrer Tribune stands out it flagrant contradiction with another parrative that has long been circulated among the friends of the distinguished gentleman to whom our contemporary so flippantly re fors. According to this narrative, NATTERSON and Mr. MANTON MARRIE, finding the sage of Gramercy Park in genial humo one day after the election, determined together o put squarely to him the question what they would be in the new regime which they had so galiantly and effectively labored to introduce The tale runs that Mr. TILDES listened with composure to the inquiry, and then replied "What will you be? Why, you will be friends of the Administration." This does not accord with the idea that Mr. WATTERSON was to have been sent abroad; for a friend of the Adminis tration is always a personage of profound but inconspicuous influence here at home.

Now that the German-American student who killed another student in a duel near Wurzburg has been arrested, he probably

wishes he had stuck to the time-honored cusom of German student duellists, and tried to gash his opponent's face with a razor-edged sword, instead of shooting at him with a mur-derous pistol. The old custom is bad enough, to be sure, but then it leaves the duellist nothing worse to repent of than the youthful folly of getting his face disfigured for life.

The Legislatures of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania are still in full blast. They wil do well if they get away from Boston and Harrisburg before August. They will then have been in session seven months. They are now paying for the neglect of business last winter. They are wrestling with lawmaking while the hermometer is up among the nineties.

The same causes operate to protract the leg-islative sittings in many of the large States. The last Legislature of New York passed only six laws in the month of January. It rushed through the mass of its bills when it was on the eve of final adjournment. An unpre-cedented number of these immature bills have never become laws.

It is little wonder that the final selection of the twelve men who are to shoot as the American team in the great match of to-day has been left to the last moment. Two or three of those on whom most reliance was placed, and who had by their fine work at Creedmoor made themselves worthy of a good position on the team, have on several occasions in their English practice tallen far below the average that must be expected of the winners in this contest. Whether the Americans have had as much practice in England as a team at the long distances as they ought to have secured can hardly be known until the match itself tells the story.

The abandonment of the attempts of the divers to raise the Ashuelot will cause the vos-sel to be sold as she lies. The wreek cannot fotch much, and yet the proceeds may not be far below what some unwrecked craft of the Robesonian era have brought. Meanwhile, one more ship is dropped from the fast dwindling

Ten thousand people, we are told, attended the funeral of the late CHARLES S. STRATTON, who became famous as Gen. Tom THUMB. The interest shown in the little man after he was dead was certainly remarkable, and recalled the popularity of his early career. It demonstrated in a striking manner on what curious qualities popularity is sometimes based.

The gold snuff box, with the Czar's portrait set in diamonds on the cover, given to Rear Admirat C. H. Baldwin, and the gold medal with "a medalion likeness of their Majesties, a personal souvenir of the coronation and only given to ambassadors, Ministers, and mysoif," seem to have put the Admiral in high good humor. His letter to Secretary CHAND-LER, from Stockholm, is a glowing account o what he had seen in Moscow, though, by a singular oversight, he was not invited to the coronation, which was the very thing he was sent to witness. The state ball at the Kremlin was" magnificent in the extreme:" a performance at the opera, where the court was present, was "a grand and beautiful sight every one being in full dress, and the parque being occupied entirely by officers of the Imperial Guard;" a festival "given by their Majosties to the people of Moscow" afforded ": beautiful sight-their Majesties were received with immense enthusiasm by the vast gathering:" another ball was "most brilliant;" th consecration of a church was a ceremony grand and most impressive, their Majesties and all in attendance being in full cour dress;" and of the grand military review he writes that he had "never seen a more beautiful sight." Yet, after all, what was most remarkable the American Admiral failed to se

The popularity in most parts of this country of bangles consisting of gold or silver coins is very striking, although it must not be in ferred by any means that wearing pieces o money as personal ornaments is an American peculiarity. Still, pendants and bracelets of this sort are so much admired that for those who cannot afford them imitations are pro-But now the manufacture of these counterfeit coins, which has come to be a great industry, is to be suppressed by the Treasury officials. The aim of the Government is not the ungracious one of depriving people of the additional personal attractiveness furnished by this finery, but to check the danger of having sham coins circulated as real ones, the persons engaged in this business being able to insist that the mock money is only intended for decorative purposes.

The army worm, which it was hoped had been put on the retired list or had finished his former term of enlistment, has now reappeared in some parts of Pennsylvania, and has already committed great ravages in the course of his mission. His first objective seems to have been to supply himself with full rations of tobacco, and in a brief time he had raided through hundreds of acres of this plant. The locusts and other scourges of vegetation have already done great damage in various parts of the country. and it must be disheartening to the farmers t now find this veteran foe in arms and on the

The billiard players SCHAEPER SETTON MORRIS, and WALLACE are on their way across the continent to play in a tournament at Den ver all next week, and thence to continue their flight to San Francisco, where they will take part in another tournament. This westward movement of theirs has method in it. For Denver next week will be crowded with visitors, the Grand Army of the Republic holding its annual encampment there; and when the billiard players arrive at the Golden Gate they will also there flud the city overflowing, since the triennial conclave of the Templars will be n session. Thus Denver and San Francisco are the two places in which to reap harvests.

Judge Walter Q. Gresham Turns Dead send. Washington, July 18.-The atmosphere of

Washington seems to have a peculiar influence on off cials new in the harness. When Judge Gresham left Indianapolis to become Postmaster General, he declined the offer of a special car from the railroad companies Riding at the public expense, or at the expense of contracting railroads, was not to be the sin of at least one member of the Cabinet.

The Postmaster-General has perceived his error. Like other officials, he now rides at the expense of the contracting railroad companies, and junkets at the expense of the country. When Howell Cobb was threatened with dismissal from the Treasury Department by President Buchanan for using a public vessel to entertain a company of friends, other Cabinet officials understood a once that they might as well resign if they followed his example. So changed are the times that a Cabinet official now might better resign than stand out against what, in Buchanan's time, was deemed good cause for dis-

Are you There, John Reach?

WASHINGTON, July 18.-It is said in well-informed circles that although John Roach was at firs disturbed at Chandler's Senatorial candidacy, he has changed his mind and has sent a remittance to Chandle to assist in paying his expenses at Concord. Throug Chandler, Rusch has the contracts safe. As a Cab Meer, Chandler can help him for some time; but fo the authendies, extras, and grain to come, Chandler would be of immense service in the Senate. As it is now or never with Chandler for the Senate. Roach sent th

What Causes Cramps !

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you kindly inform me what are the causes of cramps when bathing? Is it because you bathe while in a feverish condition, or because you remain too long in the water?

The Sunday Democrat of the 15th inst. contains a brilliant article from the pen of Mr. Robert White upon the great Dominican pulpit orator, the late Father Tom Burks. There is no doubt he was one of the

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST GO. High-handed Proceedings of the Chairman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : A commotion among the Federal officeholders here for the past five days has given rise to augry talk and defiant language from some of them. It appears that the Chairman of the Republi can Executive Committee, Dr. J. J. Mott, sent his henchman, one Gillespie, here last week to levy an assessment on all the Federal office holders in the State. When asked what the money was wanted for, he said that Dr. Mot would start a daily Administration paper at Raleigh with the money. Col. I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue, was told that he must assess his men from \$50 to \$250 apiece according to their salaries. Young rebelled against the young man's scheme, and told him he would neither be nor allow his men to be robbed under any such pretext. The assessment averages about 10 per cent, and would produce about \$75,000, while the paper talked of would consume about \$5,000 if it should be started. Young's resistance to Mott's demands stirred things up, and the Doctor appeared

started. Young's resistance to Mott's demands stirred things up, and the Doctor appeared hore Wednesday and passed through with Young to the seashore.

There is great excitement among Republicans about the whole affair, and talk of a public meeting to call the attention of President Arthur to the proposition of Mott to force this enormous sum of money from the officeholders. Mott says if he cannot dietate who shall hold office, and then, in turn, be allowed to leave the condition movement that he will not keep his Chairmanship. Republicans think this is merely a bind to continue a business which has been going on in this State among Federal officials for ten years past. Young's friends say that Mott has threatened to have him removed by the President if he does not consent to the squeezing process. The better class of Republicans do not be leve that Arthur is cognizant of the plan on foot by Mott to raise money. It is known here, some say, that Mott aspires to a dictatorship or boss-ship, and has succeeded in getting the departments at Washington to allow him to fill the offices. In turn, he wrings from the officeholders barie sums under the plean of condition, newspaper, or something else. A full disclosure of his designs will bury the Republican party in North Carolina. Civil service is in need of mission arises in this State. The gross outrages and critantion here among revenue officials and their allies has no equal in any State.

ETRIBULA REPUBLICANA

VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS.

Condemning Arthur's Mahonism and Fx pressing a Preference for Hising in 1884. RICHMOND, July 19 .- The Republican State Contral Committee met here to-day and elected the Hon, John F. Dezendorf Chairman, vice J. W. Cochran, resigned. Besolutions were adopted, first, endorsing the course of Mr. Dezendorf in his defence of Republican prinriples and his unbounded devotion to the party; econd, condemning the action of the Adminstration in throwing its influence against ispublican candidates in Virginia at the instance of the "bosses" of the Read-juster party, in removing from office Republicans who have always been active in support of their party, and blacin in their positions men who, fighting under false colors, refuse to acknowledge thomse ves to be Republicans; third, declaring devoted attach-ment to the principles of the Republican party and a firm purpose to adhere to them. A pian of party organization was adopted. The fol-lowing resolution was also adopted:

Resided, That among the many able men whose names are being connected with the candidacy for the next Precident for the United States, James 6. Beater is the preference of the Republicans of Virginia, and we would had bis nomination and election as the brightest birthinger of prosperity and fraternity for the whole of this broad land.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN LONDON.

Americans Descuseing Minister Lawell fo LONDON, July 5 .- For twenty-five years mericans in London have had a dinner on

he Fourth of July. The United States Miniser has invariably presided. This year Miolaer Lowell declined on the ground that he was o preside at the farewell dinner to Henry Irving, the English actor. His action excited much indignation among the Americans in the ity. After the reception at the rooms of the American Consul a meeting was called, and the following resolutions were passed:

following resolutions were passed:

Resolved That we have learned with regret and deep humination that the usual dimer held in Lemon in or elevation of the anniversary of American independence has the year heart discrete desired with, owing to the releast of of the American Minister to take part in the releast of the American Minister to take part in the dimer given to Mr. Henry Irving eight to offer the dimer given to Mr. Henry Irving eight to offer the theorem with the discrete of the American Minister in the premises, and take securing the expressible to express the hope that we may before long have a representative of the United States in London who will understand that his duty to the American major is paramount to his daily say parten of the drain, as freshed of the actor, and as an advertiser for the theatrical manager.

Albert Van Wazgener, Edward P. Temple, Kingman F. Page, James T. Powers, Charles A. Lane, Charles B. Stephens, Joseph Arthur, E. Kline, Harry H. Merks, John B. Mason, Townsend Percy, J. Bouton Crosbie, Judah Hart, J. Eder, and Bernard Laude and others from New York were at the meeting.

A Gayly-dressed Plundere

The food plunderer, which is what the old Engsh words that make caterpillar mean, that has stripped he leaves from rose bushes, gransvines and trees in and around New York, is a beautiful and wenderful thing when seen under a microscope. Its head is like a glossy red cherry, and is covered with stiff straw-colored pikes, which cross each other and stand out in every lirection. Its jaws are two broad, brown, socketed linges, opening sidewise, and disclosing, when open, as stricate masticating machinery as is seen in the mouth if a crab. On each side of the clustic body where it i ofned to the head is a bunch of a dozen or more dark cathers of unequal length, infiel at the ends. Some of these feathers are nearly as long as the caterpillar. On the upper part of the folds of the body, near the head, are black arripes. Between them on the first and each alternate fold are small turks of down surrounded by adiating spikes. Then come four large tufts, light gold on top and cream color beneath. Immediately after these a stripe of black and brown plush, dotted with ream color, runs down the back, reaching to the tail On this stripe are two valvular pipes, like tiny red smokestacks. The four tufts can be plainly seen with-out a glass, and the pipes are visible to the eye as ninute red spots. The caterpillar ends in a bunch o cathers similar to those near the head, but much bereen Under the fore part of the body are six legs, like the leg-of a crab. Behind are eight legs, the upper parts o which hang in heavy folds, and look like a hoy's legwith his pantalouns pushed shove his knees. These to minute in feet that resemble inverted cances whe closed. When the caterpillar is moving they spread out

into fint dinks. The ravages of the food thief for this year are over. le is wrapping himself in bed clothes of his own wear ing, and means to take a long sleep. It is not well to let

him sleep in prace. The Use of Unfermented Wine at Communion

From the London Stantard. The members of the Upper House of the Convocation of Canterbury reassembled yesterday, July 5, at Westminster, the Archboshop of Canterbury pre-

The Bishop of Lincoln, referring to a gravam brought up from the Lower House upon the subject of the use of unfermented wine at Holy Communion, said that a committee of Bishops had drafted a resolutio which he moved as follows: "That this House, having received a gravamen, numerously signed by members o the Lower House, respecting the innovation of the ma feria moramenti of the Holy Eucharist, and praying thi House to take such measures as they may deem best fo checking such an innovation, is of opinion that an agita tion of any question on so sacred a subject is much t be deprecated, as tending to distress many religious persons, to unsettle the weak, and even to lead to schisu and that it is quite unnecessary to raise the question re-ferred to in the gravanes, insanuch as the Church, though always insisting on the use of wine in the Holy Communion, has never prescribed the strength or the weakness of the wine to be used, and consequently it is always possible to deal with even extreme cases withou departure from the custom observed by the Church, and it is most convenient, that the clergy should conform to ancient and unbroken usage, and to discountenance a attempts to deviate from it." The Bishop of Exctes seconded the motion, which was ordered to be forwarded to the Lower House.

The Roman Pentiff as a Port. From the St. James's Gasette.

The Pope, it may not be generally known, is a writer, and not only a writer but a poet. He has had, however, the good taste to confine his poetic efficiency to the Latin language. We have looked through the volume of verses just published, and we can say with absointe certainty that any average flow boy could give points to his Hollness in the matter of Latin verses. But of course as the work of a Pope it will have a certain circulation; and it is at least as well worth perusing as the little volumes which formed the stock of the Milan and Florence booksellers in the last century.

The Last Fee Offered Mr. Benjamin, From the London Law Journal. A last effort to draw Mr. Benjamin, Q. C., from his refirement was made by a Canadian suitor, who offered him 2:99 gatness to argue an appeal before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The learned counsel was, however, not to be tempted.

A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE

CONCORD'S SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Looing its Bonn, but Preserving its Enthu Prof. Harris on Time and Space. CONCORD, Mass., July 19 .- Those who care for affairs of insight rather than of eyesight, who lift their heads "not only to the stars, but far beyond the stars," have again assembled at the School of Philosophy, in Concord. The opening exercises yesterday were well at tended, yet one or two familiar faces were absent. Among the teachers and thinkers in the ittle chapel at Hillside the dean of the faculty A. Bronson Alcott, was most missed. Though his health is so much improved that he is able ospend a certain part of each day out of doors, he is unable to be present at the philosophica

meetings or to receive calls from his triends. With his usual calm, impassive manner Prof. Harris talked about time and space and their relations to the infinite. Even when talking of the agnostics and skersics, who cannot know nor conceive the infinite. Prof. Harris did not descend to bitter argument, but attacked opponents of his system with an exterior as caim as the brows of the busts of Flato, Pestalozzi, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and A. Bronson Alcott on the walls of Hilside Chapel. Fet it was evident that the speaker fet a scorn of those "anti-philosophers who think we must gain everything by picking up facts," and who believe speculative thought to have no value. Men affirm that we can know nothing about the infinite, bot Prof. Harris argued that from our knowledge of space and time we can know the infinite, because, is fact, neither space nor time can be bounded, have no environment nor limit, but extend infinitely. Can we say that there was a time when time began? No; because time begins and ends in time.

The programme for the season at the school. of the agnostics and skeptics, who cannot know

ends in time.

The programme for the senson at the school comprises the usual series of lectures and dis-

BANTA FE'S HISTORICAL PAGEANT. Representing the Coming of Corando and M Court in the Stateenth Century.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 19 .- A special from Santa Pé to the Commonwealth says: "The first historical pageant in celebration of the exteenth century and the coming of Corando to Santa Fo was carried out yesterday with royal splendor and magnificence of detail that surpasses description. The procession was made up of bands of Aztec Indians from the various puebles of New Mexico and Arizona, Zunis and other Indians, and forty principal war chiefs from the Mescalero Apache Agency These carried banners appropriately inscribed and in their bright and variegated colored cos

and in their bright and variegated colored costumes and radiant ornaments attracted much
attention. Following came the Spanish explorer Corando and bis court in the full Spanish dress peculiar to that age. Next came Eapaio and his guards in royal robes of satin and
tinsel. Three companies of Spanish warriors,
arined with lances and firearms of the
pattern of 360 years age, and warring spurs
and using saddles that had actually been in
many of the bloody conflicts of this historic
country, followed. Then came the Franciscan
Friars, beaving sweet incense and pack trains
and wooden wheel carts representing the commerce of the sixteenth century.

At the exhibition grounds the Indians repaired
to the fort, where they were advanced upon by the
Spaniards, and, after a short conflict, they sent
a peace offering, when the Spanish officers took
formal possession of the land, and the Aztees
surrendered, kneeling and tuking the oath of
allegiance to Spania with much solemnity. In
the exhibition hall, historical addresses were
delivered by Major Jose de Sena in Spanish, by
Zuin war chiefs in their native tongues, and in
English by M. Zebille, the Danish Minister, and
by Goy, Glick of Kansas. Fifteen thousand
people witnessed the pageant.

CALLED FOR DECAPITATION.

Between Two Other Persons. A notice was served yesterday morning

apon Edward H. Dumahaut, Chief Clerk of the Building Bureau, who has been in charge of the department in Inspector Esterbrook's abthat the Board of Fire Commissioners pro-posed to remove him from his clerkship for mproper conduct in the matter of the application of John B. Haskin to enlarge a building on the Kingsbridge road, near the Harlem Railroad, and that an opportunity of making an explanation would be furnished him at the office of the Fire Commissioners at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The notice was signed by Col. Jussen. Secretary of the Fire Board.

Mr. Dumahaut communicated with his counsel, J. B. McCloskey, who went betote Judge Ingraham and asked for an injunction restraining the action of the Fire Commissioners on the score that they had not given his client time to prepare a defence, and did not intend to permit him to be represented by counsel. Judge Ingraham granted an order, returnable on the 28th, requiring the Fire Commissioners to show cause why they had not permitted Mr. Dumahaut to be represented by counsel, and restraining them from removing him in the interval. This order was served on the Commissioners after Mr. McCloskey had asked for an adjournment of the hearing and met with a relusal. On its being read Commissioner Purroy decared with emphasis that it had been obtained by a misrepresentation of facts, as the presence of Mr. McCloskey proved the willingness of the Commissioners be permit Mr. Dumahaut to have counsel. Mr. Finding, counsel for the Board, was accordingly directed by him to so represent the matter to Judge Ingraham, and to ask to have the injunction dissolved by II A. M. to-day. On Mr. Purroy's motion the hearing was adjourned to that hour. Commissioner Purroy's desire to have the office it head of the Chief Clerk of the Building Bureau is said to arise from his hostility to John B. Haskin. Mr. Haskin made application on the lith inst. for permission to raise a one-story building in Fordham. Mr. Dumahaut gave him vorbal permission to make the alternation, subject to the approval of Inspector Esterbrook, and the work of charging the building was begun. Commissioner Purroy, who is Mr. Haskin's neighbor, no sooner learned that there had been no formal permit granted that her had been no formal permit granted that her had been no formal permit granted that there had been no formal permit granted than he order Railroad, and that an opportunity of making an explanation would be furnished him at the

Crops in New England.

SPRINGFIELD, July 19.-The New England Momenteed will say to-morrow that a summary of its correspondence shows that the work of having through-out New England has been much—delayed by frequent showers, which, however, have not been sufficient injure the growing crops of all kinds, which never were better at this season. Eastern Connecticut, especially some sections of Windham county, is an exception, passome sections of Windham county, is an exception, pas-turage and the growing crops there being in want of rain. More than an average rive crop is hear a reason, Toboxco in the Connecticut and Housastone valleys promises remarkably well, and corn and potatoes promi-se a heavy yield in all the New England States. Early potatoes are turning out well, and sell at \$\text{\text{\text{o}}}\$ cents to \$2.25 a hoshel, and other early products are giving heavy returns. Berries and fruits are more profitable than in average seasons. The peach erop promises well in southern New England, but apples have largely failen from the trees, and the crop will be small. July pasturage has not been better for years, and there is consequently a large flow of milk and a continued de-pression in the market for dairy products.

Good Crops In Canada. TORONTO, July 19,-The Globe to-day pub-

History reports from all parts of Ontario and Quebec, which show that the country at large has suffered no more by rains this season than in former seasons from other causes. Taking 100 as the basis, the percentage of an average crop is as follows: Fall wheat 78; spring wheat, 80; harley, 90; outs. 80; peas. 80; rve. 63; hay, 122; potatoes, 80; corn. 74; roots, 63; apples, 64; other fruit, 80. A Thousand Dollars a Day.

A thousand dollars a day New Hampshire has to pay, The Grand Old Party's narmony to promote While in the Granite State,

Alse for the G. O. Pt Its leaders seem to be Intent on fratricide and suicide. They tear each other's coats, And cut each other's throats, And not a man could step them if he tried.

The Legislature meets to fight and vote.

The old machine is smashed, And all its gearing helter skelter thrown; Each separate cog and wheel Goes off to dance a reel And run the Grand Old Party all alone.

The summer days go on And hotter burns the sun,
But hotter still the Grand Gld Party's wrath,

Each statesman full of fire, Consumed by his desire

To sweep all other statesmen from his path. A thousand dollars a day New Hampshire has to pay.

To make these warring statesmen harmonize:

But still they fight and fight, And spend their petry spite, And ruthlessiv they tear each other's eyes. A thousand dollars a day

New Hampshire has to pay, To he'p the Grand Old Party in its strait, And now the people fain Would stop the costly drain And leave the Grand Old Party to its fate.

BUNDEAMS.

-The late Duke of Marlborough gave a large dinner party almost on the eve of his death.

—In spite of 300 lifeboats and 293 rocket

stations, about 1,000 lives were lost on the British -More than \$72,000 was found lately in the room of a man in Paris who had for 25 years lived mi-

erly, and who died in a charity hospital.

Lord Wolseley received an ovation at

Trinity College, Dublin, when the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him. A banquet was held in the evening, and citizens of Dublin presented a sword. -King Humbert, setting aside the for-

malities of court etiquette, paid a long farewell visit to Lady Paget, wife of the retiring British Minister. -Tom Thumb was responsible for the is a fact that, while before his presentation to her he had been known only as Tour Thumb, he was ever after

-At Islington, London, is Dickens's inn, which he describes in "Pickwick"—the Angel-much altered, it is true, until now it is quite a fashional place, with its beautiful tiled dising room, each tile a study of Shakespeare instead of Dickens.

-The new high license liquor law in Ohio will yield nearly \$2,000,000 to the State in its first year, It is thought that there will be a falling off in this reve nue, as many of the groggeries cannot should the tax, and thousands of small dealers will be drives out of the

-Within four years 9,500 acres of land at and near Charlemont, Va., on the James Siver, have been sold to farmers from the North and West. The ingest purchases have been plots of KD acres, and the mallest 20. The new settlers express thermelves as delighted with their new possessions

- A little Danbury girl was playing with a tea bell, the clapper of which was hung by a steel wire, hooked at the end. The hook caught in her tengue so far back as to hold the belt tightly over her face. She was too young to all far relieving herself, but a dector finally worked in a pair of nippers and cut the wire.

— President Nathani Appleton of the New-

port Society for the Protection of Animals congratulates the members that they "have made the absurd and often cruel check rein unfashionable, and that, as a re-sell of this, it is fast being discarded from the necks of horses, not only those used for pleasure and show, by also the poor beasts of burdens." -The commonest object in cheap jewelry in the New York stores just now is the spider, big; sprawing, and hideous, whether in brass, silver, or gold

thate. In Paris the rage is for awallows. They are the favorities of the leaders of fashion; and appear in twos and threes on bonnets, painted an ornaments, embroidred on dvectors and parasols, and stamped on buttons -A boy of 18, at Chelsea, Mass., wished to marry a weman of 60. He could not get a license at home, so he went to Boston and preserved one by saying that he west I and the woman 22. 698 after found is out, and plotted with the minister, who refused to give

up the license or perform the ceremeny. The clerks have been warned and the boy refused another lie - A new system of night railfoad signalling is to be introduced in England, by which accidents arising from the inability of the engineered distinguish a red from a white light—a visual defections common than is generally supposed—will be made trepossible. It is the use of the ordinary day semaphore signal, illu-minated, but the position of the arms, and not their

color, will give the information. —A turtle was picked up on the premises of George Thompson, West Islip, L. I., on Scowday last, upon whose back were the initials "N. S." and the date 1717. Mr. Younge recently saw a turtle in the same locality marked "R. W., 1830." The initialized Judge Jonathan Thompson and an almost illegible date, sup-posed to have been corved eighty-five years sao, were found upon the belief of another turtle above a year since in the same locality. These old residents have been

confined within a limited area by two streams of water. -Sadio Martinot, the actress, has been to — SRGIO ALBTEIROK, THO RECURSES, has Deen to see Irving and his tending support in London, and this is her criticism: "Well, I saw him as Romeo, and I laughed all the way through, it was so funny. Oh, dear! I shall never forget how his hopped about the stage. And Ellan Terry! She is very tangend and very lean. She inclines to the extinctic and she clings and yearns about the stage in a very doleral measure. I should never dream oplaying Juliet, but I know I could not play it worse than

she. Her Juliet is a woman of 40 if she is a day. He balcony scene is a travesty on Shakespeare." -The Allee des Acacias, Paris, is enlivened by three Cuban women in a superb carriage. Each even-ing they appear in new toilets, now in blue, now in white, now in mathetic combinations of color. The Paris-lans wonder, and ask why the strangers do not paint their horses a different line daily. They are notable estheir norms a unierent line daily. They are notable ex-pecially hecause nobinity of dress is considered none-sary in "high life" there, except on the great race days and two or three similar occasions. Even the actresses who drive their own teams are now as careful to make the tones of the Praiment sober as though they were

-An invention of great interest to telegraphers and railroad men generally has been patented by George M. Redinger of Erlanger, Ky. It is an electric ignalling apparatus for belegraphing between moving trains or between trains and stations, thus keeping al trains in direct communication with the train despatcher and with one another. The invention consists of a jointed conductor, which breaks connection by pres sure, the current being carried through the car by truments. The invention can also be used to advantage

in connection with a block signal. -Visitors to London find with regret that the four wheeled cab, called in derision the growler, is now rarely to be found, and that the faster Hansom has est wholly displaced it from the scene. The growler was of great service where the family was large and bargage great, and it was safe. The Hausom is danger-ous in a crowded thoroughfare, and is inconvenient. To enter it is torture to the unwieldy and infirm, and the lescent must be accomplished by a turn backward, ren dering the occupant rediculous when he is no longer young or agile. Lester Wallack and Edwin Booth im-ported Hansons, but had to give them up.

-A notable meeting of leading English Whigs has been held at Trentham, the Duke of Suther land's celebrated seat in Staffordshire. Earl Spencer stayed there for several days on his way to London, and the Duke and Duchess of Leinster came from London to meet him. The question uppermost in the minds of those gathered under the ducal roof was not improbably that of the viceroyalty. Lord Spencer has had a most arduous and dangerous time in Ireland, and it is believed wishes to resign, but the question of a successor is a great difficulty. One party is in favor of abolishing the office: unother wishes to see royalty filling it.

-The Duke of Devonshire is the great land owner at Enstbourne, the English watering place where the Prince of Wales has been spending a week. Instead of selling plots to builders to do what they liked with, he has imposed the most stringent conditions as to sireets, architecture, trees, drains—in a word, as to everything that might save Kastbourne from the ugliness, the purposaciossuces, the dirt, and the disease that generally accompany the growth of great senside places in England. Visitors notice with surprise that trees lourish at Eastbourne. Popular belief maintains tha

-In the prison at Valencia, Spain, José asalta pulled out one of those Valencian knives, the blades of which are a foot long, and plunged it six times into the breast of his convict companion. A warder tried to soize the murderer, and was stabled to the heart. Casalta worked himself into a paroxyam of fury. and rushed about, dealing thrusts with his knife right and left. A sentinel attempted to about him down, but his musket missed fire, and Casalta killed him. A corporal of the guard disabled the wretch with a bayonet; but even after be had been wounded it was found almost out even after he had been wounded it was found almost impossible to secure him. He died of his wounds two

ours afterward -The exhibition of Irish lace at the Mansion House, London, is said to show that much of the "lace," so called as a general term, is crooket, and that another kind is tatting, but these two names of humble stitches give to the ordinary mind little idea of the elscance to which execution in them is carried by the Irish workers. A splendid quantity is lent by the Princess of Wales, being the set which was presented to her at her marriage, twenty years ago. Lady Brassy sends a case full of beautiful body trimmings and flounces. Mins. Goldschmidt provides a full skirt of Irish lace of a beau-tiful and intricate pattern, being almost the first pur-chase she made, long years ago, when she came to this country as Jenny Lind. The Queen exhibits nothing, but has bought many of the most beautiful exhibits. Among articles of recent manufacture, the best is an exquisite point face flounce, made after an ancient piece of Greek work. The pine, conventionalized, figures prominently in the design, and the lights and shades are wonderfully well portrayed by means of feathery or heavy stitches. This was done at Youghal, which seems to be the chief lace making district, though many fine things are made in the convent schools of Kill<mark>arney,</mark> Clonakilty, Kinsale, Kenmare, and Waterford.

THE PASSING OF THE PIE. King Arihar at his Table Round, Sat with his kinghts, and there was sound Of good things said, and sig. When all at once Sir Laucelot Up spake: "It was the swill hot; Will some one pass the pie?"

Sir Galahad at this arose.
Sir Galawas some on knightly pose;
His voice was like a shout.
"Thou'ri late, Sir Knight." quests Galahad,
"For one who wants his pic so bad!
The pic, Sir L., Is out."

Then did Sir Lancelot arise
And pull his visor o'er his eyes—
His face was famy hot!
"No pie!" cried he. "And this to me!"
And then he strode to where the lea
Lad out from Camelot.